



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Monday
9 December 1991**

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Cameroon

Minister Announces Troops Depart Yaounde Campus

AB0612213591 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in English 1800 GMT 5 Dec 91

[Text] The minister of higher education, computer service, and scientific research, Mr. Joseph Owona, says troops have left the University of Yaounde. He said earlier that about eight soldiers remained on the campus to protect vital installations of the institution.

Speaking to reporters this morning after meeting with the follow-up committee of the tripartite talks, Mr. Owona promised that government would honor the terms of the Yaounde Declaration. He announced that any elections of students' representatives will be organized to normalize student life on campus.

The higher education minister said the upcoming National Higher Education Council will handle the problem of restructuring the ministry.

Chad

France's Joxe Meets With President Deby, Comments

AB0812083591 Ndjamen RNT Radio in French
1900 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] Early this afternoon, the head of state received French Defense Minister Pierre Joxe. After the audience at the Presidential Palace, the French minister said his discussions with the head of state were on Chadian-French relations. They discussed security in Chad and the rest of the continent. Pierre Joxe spoke to Ndorán Ngana:

[Begin recording] We spoke about your country, Chad, and its future. The job to be done is difficult but meritorious. This is my first visit to Chad, but this is not my first meeting with President Deby—that was in February. He had assumed power not long before then, and I, myself, was a new defense minister. We spoke then about Operation Sparrowhawk. We spoke about it today, but I visited the installations before coming to see him. We also met a few days ago when he was in Paris for the Francophone summit. We therefore know each other a little, but this is the first time I have seen him in your country.

There are many French-Chadian cooperation projects to be implemented. As you know, President Mitterrand attaches much importance to our achieving positive results in your country, which had suffered for many years from division and fighting, and there is the feeling that a period of peace is in sight both inside and outside Chad. This is the condition for democracy and development. It is also the time to see that perhaps the children of Ouaddai [Chadian town] will know the rest of the country and all that has happened for a generation now.

Before coming to see Deby, I met with all the cadres in the French ministry who take part not only in the country's security, in particular all those who participate in Operation Sparrowhawk, but also those who participate in a mission of assistance. There is a center of reorganization and the wish of President Deby—and, I think, all Chadians—is to see an army which has the capacity to reorganize itself on new basis corresponding to a new period. [end recording]

The French defense minister was touring certain countries, notably Benin, Gabon, and of course, Chad. He left this very evening for Paris.

Rwanda

Joint Communiqué Issued on Visit by Kenya's Moi

EA0612171091 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French
1115 GMT 6 Dec 91

["Joint communiqué" issued after Kenyan President Moi's visit to Rwanda—read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of his excellency the president of the Republic of Rwanda, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, His Excellency Daniel arap Moi, president of the Republic of Kenya, made a working visit to Rwanda on 5 and 6 December within the framework of strengthening the excellent relations of friendship, brotherhood, and cooperation between the governments and peoples of Kenya and Rwanda. During the visit the two heads of state held cordial and fruitful discussions, which focused mainly on the political situation in the region, bilateral cooperation, and the principal problems of concern to the international community.

Concerning the regional political situation, the two heads of state discussed the war situation that Rwanda has been experiencing for more than a year and deplored the insecurity that such a situation is causing in the region. They affirmed their commitment to work together so that a peaceful solution be found as soon [words indistinct].

On trade, the two heads of state hailed the informational exchanges on this matter. They recommended follow-up contacts with a view to intensifying and diversifying trade between the two countries.

Concerning transport, the two heads of state reiterated their firm commitment to do everything possible to ensure the free flow of transit transport, notably through the ad hoc dispositions adopted within the Preferential Trade Area and the coordination authority for transit transport in the northern corridor of which the two countries are members. The Rwandan president expressed the sincere thanks of the government and

people of Rwanda towards the Republic of Kenya for the use of import/export facilities at Mombasa port.

On cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation, the two heads of state underlined the advantage of promoting information exchanges and allowing Kenyan and Rwandan citizens to benefit from language training at specialized institutions in the two countries.

The two heads of state hailed the cordial and [word indistinct] atmosphere that characterized their discussions.

At the end of his visit, President Moi expressed his sincere thanks to President Habyarimana and the government and people of Rwanda for the warm and fraternal welcome and the hospitality given him and his delegation. President Moi addressed to his brother and friend, President Juvenal Habyarimana, an invitation for an official visit to Kenya. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed later through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Kigali on 6 December.

Ugandan Foreign Minister Ssemogerere Arrives

EA0812204591 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French
1800 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] The Ugandan foreign minister, Paul Ssemogerere, arrived in our country today. He was met at the Kanombe Gregoire Kayibanda International Airport by the Rwandan minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, Casimir Bizimungu.

Also present were the Ugandan ambassador in Kigali, and the Rwandan ambassador in Kampala, Claver Kan-yarushoki. The Ugandan minister is due to hold talks with his Rwandan counterpart, Casimir Bizimungu. At this time, he is attending a dinner being hosted by his Rwandan peer.

Zaire

Mobutu Reelection Decision Sparks 'Disturbances'

AB0712063091 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 6 Dec 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been more disturbances in the Zaire capital, Kinshasa, with shooting and killing. This followed President Mobutu's statement that he would stay on as president until general election, even though his official term expired on Wednesday [4 December]. All year there has been turmoil in Zaire, with opposition parties calling for President Mobutu to go and protesting his hiring and firing of prime ministers. On the line to Brussels, Laurence Peter talked to Justine Kasavubu of

the opposition Sacred Union alliance and asked her what, according to her information, had been happening in Kinshasa:

[Begin recording] [Kasavubu] Yesterday there was a general strike called by the Sacred Union, and it has been followed fully by the Zairians. But we must also mention that there has been a tough confrontation between the population and the security forces. Yesterday, one 16-year-old boy was reported dead, and today we have at least five persons who were shot dead, and everywhere in Kinshasa Generals Bolozi and Nzimbi, who are the strongest men of Mobutu's security forces, have organized the kidnapping of people.

[Peter] When you say they have organized the kidnapping of people, where are they taking these people from and where are they taking them to?

[Kasavubu] Where they are taking them to we don't know; it is totally unknown and people do not come back once they are caught. And they take these people in their homes. So they just go inside people's houses and when they suspect somebody of belonging to the opposition, then they take him away and he does not come back.

[Peter] Did all the parties in the Sacred Union go along with this strike call?

[Kasavubu] Yes, certainly. Certainly, there is no doubt about it. There is cooperation, full cooperation inside the Sacred Union. In fact, it is Nguza Karl-I-Bond who betrayed the Sacred Union.

[Peter] Now, what are the sources for your reports that people have been killed and kidnapped by the security forces?

[Kasavubu] Our sources are with the headquarters of our party. First, we had the chance to have them on the telephone two hours ago, and they have been able to give us all the latest news.

[Peter] So what is the latest on what happened in Kinshasa and in the rest of Zaire today?

[Kasavubu] Well, today the opposition is still calling on the people not to obey Mobutu's forces and to remain in their houses. We are going to do so until Mobutu steps down.

[Peter] Are the shops, and schools, and offices all closed today as well in Zaire?

[Kasavubu] Well, today it is more or less a normal day. Most of the children did not go to school because the opposition now is organizing, you know, the funeral of all these killed people. So now it is going to be the second episode of this demonstration.

[Peter] Were there demonstrations in other cities yesterday in Zaire?

[Kasavubu] Yes, in Mbuji-Mayi—which is the diamond city—yes, it was followed, and also people were arrested

in Mbuji-Mayi; and in Lubumbashi as well. Zecamines [General Quarries and Mines Company], you know, this society was closed. Nothing was working, and in Kivu as well, in Kananga, in Bas Zaire Province as well.

[Peter] Is the strike going to continue indefinitely.

[Kasavubu] Yea, we broke up any (?contact) with Mobutu because he did not accept the agreement that came out as a result of Senegalese mediation. So now we have decided, yes, to continue the strike until Mobutu steps down. We have no choice.

[Peter] Is it not the case that Mobutu has succeeded in splitting the Sacred Union coalition by having some of them appointed in his new cabinet?

[Kasavubu] No, it is not fair to say that the Sacred Union is split. Nguza and some other fellow of Nguza's, they betrayed the people of Zaire. But the Sacred Union is still united. [end recording]

Minister Reports on 6 Dec Cabinet Meeting

LD0712181291 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television Network in French 1230 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Report by Kittenge Yezu, Zairian communication minister and government spokesman, on the Zairian cabinet meeting in N'sele on 6 December—recorded]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Jean Nguza Karl-I-Bond on 6 December 1991 in N'sele chaired the first cabinet meeting since he has taken his post as head of government of the broad national union. The agenda included the following points:

1. Communication of the prime minister;
2. The sovereign national conference;
3. The expulsion of some Zairian nationals from the Congo;
4. The general situation of higher and university education establishments;
5. A report on the country's oil supply;
6. A report on the Leopards national soccer team.

1. Communication of the Prime Minister: After warmly congratulating all those who have joined the ranks of the government of broad national union, the prime minister stressed the importance of all the national and international reaction to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's 4 December radio/television address. The latter cut short numerous speculations concerning fulfilment of the function of Zairian head of state at the end of the presidential mandate—in other words, this means the transitional clauses of the Zairian Constitution peacefully settle the transition problem in the country's Presidency, thus avoiding wasting time in the country. Addressing the government members, the head of the executive outlined the main principles which should guide them throughout their mandate, after having told them that in entering the government each and every one of them is a minister or a secretary of state of the Zairian

Republic. As such, they cease to be adversaries or political allies to become members of a government team which should be coherent, united, and in solidarity in the face of national life's realities.

On the other hand, after having recalled the priorities of the government's program, the prime minister asked each government member to translate into facts the preoccupations this program contains. At the same time, he urged each government member to serve the nation with loyalty, dignity, integrity, and self-sacrifice in prioritizing collective interest over personal or partisan interest.

Still concerning the communication of the prime minister, the government members tackled the various problems which have emerged during the power exchange. The government regrets that much of the property belonging to the state and registered at the prime minister's office, as well as at the various ministries, remains at the disposal of those who formerly used them. Consequently, the cabinet meeting has charged the justice minister and the guard of the seals with the task of resorting to all legitimate means to see that the state recovers its property.

2. The Sovereign National Conference: Turning to the work of the sovereign national conference, the government reaffirmed that this national forum is irreversible and remains the best framework to establish peacefully and in complete calmness the institutions of the Third Republic. Concerned with seeing that the conference resumes its work as soon as possible, the prime minister will gather the delegates of the three groups of this forum in the cabinet meeting hall at 1000 on 7 December, within the framework of consultations which should allow the organizing power to convene the plenary session.

3. The expulsion of some Zairian nationals from the Congo: The public will recall that, after having deplored and denounced the procedure used by the Congolese authorities, as well as the inhuman treatment inflicted on some compatriots who were deported, the government, during its 22 November meeting, charged the foreign minister with the task of obtaining by diplomatic means more detailed explanations from the Congolese Government on this sad affair. After hearing the foreign minister's report on the situation today, presented by his colleague in charge of international cooperation, the cabinet once again expresses its strong indignation over our Zairian nationals—so far, numbering 39,120—being deported from the Congo, despite [word indistinct] links between Congolese and Zairians and the existence of permanent judicial instruments, including the joint security commission and the agreement of the twinning of Kinshasa and Brazzaville.

As an honorable solution to this problem, the government suggests the convening of the joint security commission on a date to be agreed, as soon as possible, by the two parties. Until this meeting is held, the Zairian

Government invites the Congolese authorities, within the respect of the judicial instruments mentioned above, to cancel the deportation measures taken against Zairians. Otherwise, the Zairian Government reserves the right to adopt appropriate measures as required by this situation. [passage omitted]

National Conference To Resume; Nguza To Travel

*EA0812193091 Bukavu Voix du Zaire in French
1630 GMT 8 Dec 91*

[Text] The national sovereign conference will resume 11 December at 1400 according to a communique from the Ministry of Interior issued yesterday. The government justified the new postponement quoting technical and organizational reasons. It plans to solve some disputes before any resumption, notably the payment of (?fees) by conference members.

The plenary session, initially planned for 8 December, was to have set up a new interim bureau. Among the candidates for the chairmanship of the bureau is Bishop

Monsengwo, bishop of Kisangani and president of the Bishops' Conference of Zaire, who seems to stand a better chance than the others.

The new postponement of the national sovereign conference has brought protests from the radical opposition, which believes it represents another maneuver by the powers that be to torpedo the democratization process.

[Later in the newscast, Bukavu Voix du Zaire reports that: "The prime minister, Nguza Karl-I-Bond, believes the conditions of peace, security, and transparency have been met for the resumption of the national conference. Brussels has also insisted on the resumption of the national sovereign conference, saying, moreover, that the Nguza Karl-I-Bond government was not representative enough. The resumption of the national conference would be the right (?starting) point for the prime minister who will tomorrow, all things being equal, begin a trip to Europe, Canada, and the United States, in order to restart our unavoidable cooperation with these places. The premier will first stop in Paris."]

Ethiopia

Economic Policy for Transition Period Published

EA0512101691 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
in Amharic to Neighboring Countries
1600 GMT 3 Dec 91

[Text] The economic policy for the transitional period, which is intended for the development of the Ethiopian peoples in the economic and social fields, and which was drafted by Prime Minister Tamirat Layne, was made public today. The Ethiopian transitional period's economic policy, which was adopted by the Council of Representatives, is on sale at Kuraz publishers' bookshops throughout the country. It gives details of the current economic situation in the country, the need for the new economic policy, and the characteristics of the economic policy in the transitional period.

According to information obtained from the prime minister's office, the economic policy also details what is to be done during the transitional period in the various economic sectors, as well as how to meet the issue of the people's rights, development and desires. In this respect, the economic policy outlines the role of the government in the economic life of the country, the transitional period's policies on agriculture, industry and trade, as well as the role and participation of commerce, finance, transport and communication and private investment. It also covers urban housing, construction, and social and other priority policy elements.

Kenya

President Moi Comments Upon Return From Rwanda

EA0612174591 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1300 GMT 6 Dec 91

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said that KANU [Kenya African National Union] is a local party whose power stems from Kenyans themselves and asked wananchi [citizens] to remain firmly united in it despite any new political developments. The president said that with the introduction of a multiparty political system in the country there was a danger of some people with undue ambition to capitalize on the change to revive tribal friction in the country. The president said that such friction would disrupt the unity, peace, and tranquillity that Kenyans have continued to enjoy over the years.

The president was speaking at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport after his arrival from a two-day official visit to Rwanda.

President Moi said that KANU, as a party, was not guided from outside nor influenced by negative foreign ideologies which did not have any relevance to the Kenyans themselves. He said that some foreign influences had greatly eroded the African culture, which left people without a base. He advised Kenyans to guard

their culture, which he described as a people's shield. The head of the state noted that some people had nursed ambitions of usurping power with the introduction of multiparty political system in the country, but reminded them of the laid-down democratic process.

President Moi reiterated the government's policy of promoting good neighborliness, saying that the concern of our neighbors is our concern. He said Rwanda, like a few other countries, was landlocked and will continue to need the services of Kilindini Harbor [at Mombasa] as the destination of her cargo.

He cautioned residents of Nairobi to be very careful as people with heinous intentions might use the city to disrupt peace in the country. He at the same time told the administration from assistant chiefs to the dc's [district commissioners] to be fair in serving wananchi so as to maintain the trust wananchi have in the civil service and the government. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Aid Workers Say 'Up to 4,000' Killed in Fighting

AB0912115591 Paris AFP in English 1019 GMT
9 Dec 91

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Dec 9 (AFP)—Up to 4,000 people, including many women and children, are feared to have been killed in three weeks of murderous clan battles in the ruins of the Somali capital Mogadishu, aid workers said Monday. As many as 8,000 people have been wounded as President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and General Mohamed Farah Aidid, chairman of the ruling United Somali Congress, fight for control of Mogadishu, said the aid workers, in contact with the city by satellite telephone. But they stressed that an accurate count of the dead had been impossible as the fighting had escalated over the weekend, with the two factions pounding each other's positions in the city with shells, rockets and mortars.

"People are burying their dead wherever they can, digging graves during brief lulls in the fighting," said an aid worker who requested anonymity. Heavily armed gangs of looters have also ransacked many neighbourhoods, killing and kidnapping civilians.

Mogadishu's four hospitals have been overwhelmed by thousands of wounded civilians including many children, caught in the crossfire or hit by stray bullets. The devastated city is desperately short of food and medical supplies.

The International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC], the French medical charity Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders] and the International Medical Corps are helping treat the wounded at Mogadishu's four hospitals, all in southern districts controlled by Aidid.

The ICRC also has a medical team working with Somali doctors in the north, controlled by Ali Mahdi, where there are no hospitals.

The ICRC appealed to all parties Monday to allow a boat carrying about 800 tonnes of food, medical supplies and fuel to dock in Mogadishu.

The boat has been unable to dock for more than two weeks because the port, under Aidid's control, has been heavily shelled.

Gregoire Tavernier of the ICRC said another relief ship carrying similar supplies for Ali Mahdi's stronghold in the north of the city would leave Kenya on Monday or Tuesday. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Mwinyi Hosts Dinner for Indonesian President

EA0612143591 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 6 Dec 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Suharto of Indonesia will hold talks with his host, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, at State House in Dar es Salaam today. President Suharto is on a four-day official visit to the country.

Last night the Indonesian leader attended a state banquet at State House hosted by President Ali Hassan Mwinyi. During the reception, President Mwinyi spoke of the need to strengthen existing relations between Tanzania and Indonesia for the benefit of their two peoples. President Mwinyi also spoke of the possibility of cooperation in various economic fields, including agriculture, industry, mining, and tourism to promote the existing economic relations.

Mwinyi, Suharto Hold Talks

EA0712144391 *Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1300 GMT 6 Dec 91*

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and his guest, President Suharto of Indonesia, this morning led official government talks between their respective delegations. The talks, which lasted 1 and 1/2 hours at State House, Dar es Salaam, centered on various areas in which Tanzania and Indonesia could cooperate as developing countries. A report from State House says areas discussed include cooperation in the fields in which

Indonesia has great experience, such as oil and gas exploration, agriculture, technology, and leadership strategy. The report says that other areas include commodities trading, which could be done through barter or investment.

In their talks, Presidents Mwinyi and Suharto asked ministers and officials from both sides to discuss in depth the areas discussed so that they could be included in the treaty of cooperation which will be signed tomorrow by the foreign ministers of Tanzania and Indonesia.

Uganda

Zairian Government Orders 2 Border Posts Closed

EA0712210491 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Text] Uganda News Agency correspondent in Rukungiri (southwest) says the border posts of Ishasha and (Potokota) have been closed on the Zairian side under a Zairian Government order to close all entry posts to prevent chaos following the expiration of President Mobutu's term of office on Wednesday [4 December]. LINA [Liberian News Agency] says, according to a Zairian Government official at Ishasha, the order to close the border came into effect on Monday [2 December] and it is to remain in force until further notice, well after the presidential elections are held.

The Uganda News Agency says as a result of the border closures Zairians and Ugandans on either side are now stranded as nobody is allowed to cross under any condition. Zairians who depended on Uganda for their food supplies are reported to be faced with fears from [as heard] shortages. Ugandan authorities are also concerned that the measure might encourage smuggling.

Vice President Kisekka Leaves for Islamic Summit

EA0712170891 *Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 0700 GMT 7 Dec 91*

[Excerpt] The Vice President, Dr. Samson Kisekka, has left for Dakar, Senegal, to represent President Yoweri Museveni, at the summit meeting of the heads of state of the Organization of Islamic Conference which will open in the Senegalese capital on Monday [9 December]. [passage omitted]

Injured Zambian Vice President in Johannesburg

MB0912125391 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] The vice president of Zambia, Mr. Levy Mwanawasa, is being treated in a Johannesburg clinic for serious injuries sustained in a car accident in Lusaka yesterday. Our political staff reports that Mr. Mwanawasa was brought to Johannesburg on an emergency flight yesterday after a personal call by Zambian President Frederick Chiluba to the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk.

No details of his condition have been given. A clinic spokesman said Mr. Mwanawasa's wife who had accompanied him to Johannesburg had asked that no statements on his condition should be issued to the media. Mr. Mwanawasa's vehicle was in an official motorcade at the time of the accident.

Patriotic Front 'in Tatters' After PAC Walkout

MB0212162091 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
2 Dec 91 p 24

[Report by Ismail Lagardien: "Patriotic Front in Tatters After Talks"]

[Text] By the end of Saturday [30 November] the Patriotic Front [PF], launched with much fanfare a month ago, lay in tatters.

PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] on Saturday walked out of the preparatory meeting for a Convention for a Democratic South Africa, scheduled for December 20 and 21, the movement's deputy president Mr. Dikgang Moseneke was careful not to go as far as actually saying that the PF was dead.

However, when asked by the SOWETAN whether the PF did at anytime during the two-day meeting function as a front, Moseneke said emphatically said "[word indistinct]."

Yet the very presence of the PAC at the talks was inspired by the creation of the PF on October 26.

When the PAC was first invited to enter into negotiations with the Government soon after it was unbanned on February 2 1990, the Africanist responded that they could not meet with the ruling National Party alone.

They maintained that a "united front of the oppressed" must confront the Government.

Hence the launch of the PF earlier this year.

At the launch in Durban, PAC president Mr. Clarence Makwetu said that the primary aim of the PF was "to unite the oppressed and democratic forces behind the just demand for the establishment of an elected constituent assembly".

There was a lot of excitement at the launch at the time, and expectations rose of a speedy settlement leading to a PF coalition government headed by the PAC and ANC [African National Congress].

And then last week the PAC received what it said were transcripts of an address made by ANC director for international affairs, Mr. Thabo Mbeki, to African ambassadors to the United Nations.

In this speech, Mbeki was reported to have broken all confidence established by the PF.

He allegedly told the UN meeting that the ANC had entered into tacit agreements with the Government on a host of issues of which the PAC had no knowledge.

The PAC cried foul. What then, it asked, had become of the pact that had been established by the PF?

The ANC denied making such a speech, but that did nothing to lift the spirits of the PAC as it entered this weekend's talks.

The PAC deputy president said at the end of the talks that by lunch time on the first day, it had emerged that the PF was dead.

The government and the ANC were initiating all decisions at the meeting and the homelands and Tri-cameral parties were "rubber stamping" them, the PAC said.

"Throughout the proceedings, parties, except for the PAC, did no more than endorse positions which were the result of prior consultation and agreement principally between the ANC and the regime," Moseneke said.

"Without exception proposals made by the PAC were opposed by the ANC or the regime and would not be supported by the homeland or tri-cameral leaders. It became increasingly clear that this pattern would persist throughout the rest of the meeting," Moseneke said.

Leader of the Democratic Party Mr. Zac de Beer also noted that the front was defunct.

"I cannot recall the Patriotic Front functioning as a front at all," De Beer said.

Inkatha, PAC Reject 'Black Christmas' Call

MB0412075691 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 3 Dec 91 p 1

[Report by Wilson Zwane and Tim Cohen: "Inkatha, PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] reject black Christmas call"]

[Text] Shopping sprees and parties will be a no-no for supporters of the Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (CAST) and Azapo [Azanian People's Organisation] this Christmas. But Inkatha and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] members in the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrad, Vereeniging] can let their hair down.

The ANC will decide only this afternoon whether to support the call by its ally CAST for a black Christmas.

Cast president Moses Mayekiso told a news conference in Johannesburg yesterday that township violence made Christmas a time of mourning. CAST was not issuing a directive but merely calling on residents to refrain from excessive spending and throwing big parties in an attempt to press government and big business to take "decisive steps" to end violence.

The PAC's Transvaal regions, however, said yesterday they would not participate in CAST's black Christmas, calling it "pathetic" and "counter-productive".

PAC Transvaal convener Ntsundeni Madzunya said in a statement there was inadequate consultation and consensus.

Inkatha spokesman Suzanne Vos said the call was a destructive strategy not conducive to the peace process, but Azapo spokesman Strini Moodley said his organisation had also made such a call.

CAST vice-president Kgabisi Mosunkuthu stressed that buying basic foodstuffs and medicine from white-owned shops would not be affected, while Mayekiso urged the public not to heighten "tension and confusion" by buying firecrackers.

Mosunkuthu said the call was the first in a series of campaigns to force government to address grievances."

Azapo: PF 'Ineffectual' at Preparatory Talks

*MB0512135991 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 5 Dec 91*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] The president of the Azanian People's Organization [Azapo], Pandelani Nefolovhodwe, says the recently formed Patriotic Front [PF] proved to be totally ineffectual at the preparatory talks held last weekend.

The Patriotic Front was formed to face the government with a unified front of the oppressed people at the constitutional negotiation.

[Begin Nefolovhodwe recording] There is something that happened. There is something that we now refer to as the pathetic front. We are saying so because we can't see our way through a front that includes elements of the regime; a front that includes people that we have fought against; people that have harassed our people, and as a result therefore, we see something has happened but we don't believe that that fundamentally changes the spectrum of political activities in our country.

If indeed a Patriotic Front was formed, at the recent talks the Patriotic Front would have stood firmly on one side and the regime would have been faced with the combined muscle of the Patriotic Front. [end recording]

Buthelezi Reaffirms Stand on Codesa Representation

*MB0812134591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1301 GMT 8 Dec 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 8 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] President Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi reiterated on Sunday [8 December] his view that the kwaZulu Government and the Zulu king should have separate representation at the forthcoming Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) scheduled in Kempton Park on December 20 and 21. Addressing a rally at the Jabulani amphitheatre in Soweto, Chief Buthelezi cited at length the history of kwaZulu and its people in the fight against racial discrimination, saying that necessitated their own delegations at Codesa.

"There will be no new South Africa which kwaZulu has not helped to shape, just as there was no real armed struggle without kwaZulu and just as the National Party's earlier homeland policy came to nought because of kwaZulu," the IFP leader read out from a memorandum presented to the preparatory meeting held in Johannesburg last week. "KwaZulu cannot be fully represented at the negotiations table without there being both a delegation from the kwaZulu Government and from his majesty, the king of the Zulus."

Appealing for support for his stance, Chief Buthelezi, nevertheless, fully endorsed Codesa. "It is only in this way that black and white could be brought together to act in unity. We will need this unity if threats, which are always present in times of radical change, are not going to become disruptive."

However, Codesa needed to be more inclusive. "We say that there must be a great gathering of all the forces in this country necessary to make the multi-party democracy that we aspire to a reality in this land. None shall be left out. All shall be involved.

"In this great task that faces us of building a new South Africa, we must be quite sure to harness all the forces that are necessary to harness if we are going to succeed."

Chief Buthelezi said the IFP would resist attempts by another political party to dictate to others. "We in the IFP say we will never ever allow any political party or any ugly alliance between two political parties to rise up to again become a power in the land," he said.

Inkatha Releases 'Draft Constitution' 8 Dec

*MB0812131291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1226 GMT 8 Dec 91*

[Text] Ulundi Dec 8 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Sunday [8 December] released its draft constitution, saying recent history in Africa and elsewhere had compelled the party to examine the merits or otherwise of a unitary state. The IFP—in a preface to the draft constitution by party leader Mangosuthu

Buthelezi—said there was much to be said for both a unitary as well as a federal state.

The IFP's constitutional proposals, Mr Buthelezi said, "Will be capable of adaption to either the unitary or federal structure of government".

Under the heading, "Basic Ideas on a Democratic, Non-Racial Multi-Party Constitution for South Africa," the IFP proposes that the South African state "shall comprise all the territories that formed part of South Africa as at 1910.

"It is envisaged that the constitution shall have jurisdiction over the whole of South Africa and that a way will be found, through negotiation, to enable Transkei, Ciskei, Bophuthatswana and Venda to re-accede to the new united Republic of South Africa."

On the functioning of the executive, Mr Buthelezi said the IFP proposals "...Envisage a division of executive power between the state president and a prime minister who heads a cabinet.

"The powers of the state president will be carefully defined. Some powers the president will exercise in accordance with his own deliberate judgment and others will be exercised in accordance with the advice and consent of the prime minister. The effect will be similar to the so-called cohabitation system of the French Constitution."

On the legislature the IFP proposes a lower house—or National Assembly—"elected by universal adult suffrage by means of proportional representation". The prime minister would be chosen from the majority party or coalition in the lower house. The prime minister will appoint and head the cabinet.

A second house—or Senate—"should represent the regions or states as well as any special interests which it is felt should be represented in the legislature".

Laws will "require to be passed by majorities in both houses...And assented to by the state president to be valid".

On "fundamental rights and freedoms", the IFP said their proposals included a detailed bill of rights, the text of which "is virtually identical to that which was included in the kwaZulu-Natal indaba [conference] proposals for state government".

On the "disciplined forces," the IFP "is in favour of impartial, professional services owing allegiance to the constitution only.

"In accordance with the usual provisions in most constitutions the armed services should be the responsibility of the state president assisted by the state security council.

"But the national police should be the responsibility of the prime minister. Provision should be made for state and local police operating under the jurisdiction of the state governments."

The IFP did not consider constitutional negotiations "should be viewed...as a single one-off event in which the perfect constitution will be produced at one fell swoop".

Instead of delaying implementation of a democratic constitution, "the country may well have to settle for a flawed constitution...If for example, special provisions have to be adopted to allay the fears of minorities these should be clearly specified and and possibly given limited validity for a period of five or 10 years...

"The kernel of the new democracy in South Africa is the unambiguous and clearly perceived emancipation of formerly oppressed peoples," said the proposals.

Walvis Bay Discussed With Namibian Delegation

MB0512174591 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 5 Dec 91

[Text] The future of Walvis Bay was discussed today during the inaugural meeting of South Africa and Namibia's joint technical committees in Pretoria.

The leaders of the delegations, Mr. Neil van Heerden, South Africa's director general of foreign affairs, and Mr. Petrus Damaseb, the permanent secretary in the Namibian prime minister's office, expressed satisfaction at the progress made.

Follow-up talks will be held in Windhoek soon.

Bophuthatswana's Mangope Releases Coup Plotters

MB0712123891 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0900 GMT 7 Dec 91

[Text] All political prisoners detained in Bophuthatswana for their involvement in the 1988 Bophuthatswana coup were released today. Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope said in Mmabatho that the only prisoners who would not be released was Mr. Timothy Phiri, the military leader of the coup. Mr. Phiri's case still under consideration.

President Mangope also announced a general amnesty for certain political prisoners being held in Bophuthatswana.

Angola

Savimbi Links MPLA Economic Reforms to Elections

MB1811103591 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 18 Nov 91

[Text] A week ago, the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] president accused the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] government of intending to rehabilitate Angolan economic sectors solely for election purposes. On the occasion, Dr. Savimbi, who said that the Angolan economy should be erected over strong and stable pillars, gave the example of the CFB [Benguela Railroad] renovation works which are being carried out in a hurry and with no regard for the security of workers.

Meanwhile, an observer who has just visited Matala Dam in Huila Province, has said that that hydroelectric scheme runs the risk of collapsing in the near future if the government does not take adequate measures.

The observer told our correspondent yesterday that the road and railroad bridges would no longer support the weight of trains carrying iron ore from Cassinga mines once these have been renovated. The greatest danger, however, could be posed if the Cunene River and its tributaries are flooded.

In order to avoid that, the MPLA government must invest over \$100 million. The amount would be sufficient to dry up the river bed to allow for the renovation of pillars which are moving apart. The observer said such an operation would take at least three years, though this is not in the government's strategy. The government has opted for a partial renovation of the dam, whose costs are estimated at \$23 million.

The Matala Dam, which used to produce about 40 megawatts, is one of the most important sources of electricity in southern Angola.

Zambia

Vice President, Minister Injured in Car Crash

MB0812131591 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1305 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] Lusaka Dec 8 SAPA—Zambia's vice-president, Mr Levy Mwanawasa, was admitted to the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka on Sunday [8 December] following a car crash in which he sustained two fractures and suspected broken ribs. Police spokesman Mr Peter Chingaipe confirmed the accident, which occurred about 8am when the 43 year-old Mwanawasa's official car was involved in a head-on collision with another state-owned vehicle. Mr Mwanawasa, a lawyer and vice-president of the Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD), which wrested power from Kenneth Kaunda's United National Independence Party (UNIP) last October, was

on his way to the Lusaka International Airport to see off President Frederick Chiluba, who was scheduled to leave for Mozambique.

One man, a driver, was killed and two others, including the minister of energy and water resources, Mr Halufeyo Hambayi, are recovering in hospital. Inspector-General of Police Darius Kalebo described Mr Mwanawasa's condition as stable and said an investigation had been launched into the accident. The driver of the state vehicle was being held to assist with investigations.

President Chiluba, who was to start his second leg tour of Frontline States, has since postponed his trip to Mozambique.

Mwanawasa Said in 'Stable' Condition

MB0812182891 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] Health Minister Dr. Boneface Kawimbe has described the condition of Vice President Levy Mwanawasa as stable. He told newsmen in a briefing at the University Teaching Hospital this afternoon that the president [as heard] is being handled by a team of experts. He confirmed that Mr. Mwanawasa sustained four fractured ribs, a fracture on the upper arm, and minor bruises on the left side of his body.

Dr. Kawimbe said a medical bulletin will be issued on daily basis to indicate the condition of the vice president.

Meanwhile, Energy and Water Development Minister Halufeyo Hambayi, who was earlier reported to have been injured and hospitalized, has been discharged. Mr. Hambayi, who [words indistinct] from his home, said he only sustained minor injuries and was taken to the University Teaching Hospital for observation.

Former Kaunda Bodyguard Said Detained

MB0812211991 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 8 Dec 91

[Text] In Zambia, one of President Kenneth Kaunda's former bodyguards has been detained after he was involved in an accident in which the new deputy president, Mr. Levy Mwanawasa, was seriously injured. Earlier, Mr. Mwanawasa severely criticized corruption and the violation of human rights in the government.

Chiluba Postpones Foreign Travel

MB0912153191 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1504 GMT 9 Dec 91

[Text] Lusaka Dec 9 SAPA—The South African medical authorities have described the condition of the injured Zambian vice-president, Levy Mwanawasa, who was involved in a collision in Lusaka on Sunday, as stable.

Professor Chifumbe Chintu said Mr Mwanawasa, who was flown to a Johannesburg hospital on Sunday evening, was stable and hopes hinged on his response to treatment there.

Mr Mwanawasa fractured three ribs on the left side and another on the upper side of the arm.

The vice-president was involved in a road accident on Sunday morning in which his aide, Assistant Superintendent Harry Mwale, died and several others were injured.

A vehicle driven by Sgt Chirwa of State House collided with Mr Mwanawasa's official car along the international airport road while he was on his way to see off President Chiluba for an official visit to Mozambique.

President Chiluba has since postponed the official visit to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga said the visits would be rescheduled in view of the accident.

"The trips are very important indeed," he added.

'Speculation' on Accident Noted

*MB0912162791 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 9 Dec 91*

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Mike Hall on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The vice president of Zambia, Mr. Levy Mwanawasa, who was injured in a car crash on Sunday [8 December], has been flown to Johannesburg for a medical check-up. Mr. Mwanawasa suffered four broken ribs and a broken arm, and his bodyguard was killed when a Toyota Land Cruiser plowed into his official Mercedes on the airport road. He was on his way to the airport to see President Chiluba off on a six-day tour of southern Africa. Police are holding the driver of the Land Cruiser, a State House security officer, who was unhurt in the incident. An inquiry has now begun amid widespread speculation that the collision may have been deliberate. From Lusaka Mike Hall reports:

[Hall] Zambians were shocked by the news of the car crash. On Sunday night television showed pictures of the two mangled vehicles, and it seemed Mr. Mwanawasa was lucky to have survived. But his evacuation to South Africa at midnight on Sunday in the company of a neurosurgeon has fueled speculation that his injuries might be more serious. The authorities say they are merely seeking a second opinion.

Many Zambians are deeply worried by the possibility that the collision may have been arranged. The driver of the Land Cruiser, now being held by police, was a trained police driver and security officer working at State House. The newspapers quoted eyewitnesses as saying the Land Cruiser driver aimed the vehicle at the vice-president's car which swerved to try and avoid it. It is not clear why Mr. Mwanawasa's motorcade had no police car or sweeper in front, ensuring the road was clear.

Many still deeply suspicious of those closely connected to the previous regime, seem to have come to the conclusion that it was deliberate. The TIMES OF ZAMBIA reported that they had scores of phone calls from people demanding that security officials employed by former President Kaunda should all be sacked.

But the presence of beer cans in the Land Cruiser and the fact that it was early in the morning may suggest that it was a genuine accident until proved otherwise. The TIMES OF ZAMBIA said the incident had highlighted the somewhat unnecessary practice of scores of cabinet ministers and their deputies career up to the airport every time the president traveled anywhere by air.

President Chiluba himself canceled his one-day visit to Mozambique on Sunday, but will continue with the rest of his southern African tour. He was due to arrive in Zimbabwe this afternoon.

Zimbabwe

Harare Water Pumps Disabled by Electrical Fire

*MB0312091691 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 2 Dec 91*

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] More than a million Zimbabweans have been without water in Harare after a fire destroyed electricity cables supplying power to the city's water pumps. Trevor Grundy reports:

[Begin Grundy recording] Engineers worked over the weekend, and by late last night some houses and flats had water. This morning people are keeping collective fingers crossed that there will be enough to wash hands and faces, clean teeth and place a few clothes into the laundry basket.

The cause of the fire is still being investigated, and a spokesperson for Harare City Council said late last night that when water does return it should not be hoarded in baths and sinks and buckets. Otherwise, it could take weeks to get back to normal at a time when there is little sign of a real rainy season, and when the vast majority of the country's dams are almost empty. [end recording]

Liberia**Minister on Delays of Government-NPFL Talks***AB0512183591 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 3 Dec 91*

[Text] Justice Minister Phillip Banks has expressed concern over the continued delay of talks between the Interim Government of National Unity and the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, NPFL, concerning the commissioning of members of the Ad hoc Supreme Court [ASC] and the Interim Elections Commission [IEC]. Minister Banks warned that any further delay could cause serious difficulties and constraints in enabling those institutions to begin the process of structural formation and staffing, as well as working in keeping with the timetable for the holding of general elections.

The ASC and the IEC were established two months ago by the interim government and the NPFL, but the two bodies have since not met to elect their respective heads. A Justice Ministry release issued in Monrovia yesterday said realizing the importance of the work of the two institutions and the limited time for the holding of general elections, Mr. Banks has communicated with the NPFL with the hope that other meetings would be speedily arranged. The release said the Minister Banks is therefore calling on the NPFL to continue its efforts by promptly attending talks aimed at working out the procedural mechanism for the two institutions to immediately begin functioning.

ECOMOG's Bakut, Sierra Leoneans Hold Talks*AB0712092091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 6 Dec 91*

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Major General Ishaya Bakut, has been holding talks with a Sierra Leonean government and military delegation. The delegation is currently in Liberia on a special peace mission.

A release from the ECOMOG Headquarters says the delegation, which is led by the Sierra Leonean minister of land, housing, and environment, Bu-Buake Jabbi, is in Monrovia to attend a meeting of the Technical Committee on Encampment and Disarmament. The ECOMOG field commander said the visit of the Sierra Leonean delegation and the technical committee meeting is to facilitate the creation of the buffer zone between Liberia and Sierra Leone as mandated by the ECOWAS fathers at the recent Yamoussoukro IV meeting.

Maj. Gen. Bakut said the delegation would assist in working out the modalities for a swift operation and effective occupation of the earmarked buffer area by the ECOMOG peacekeeping force. The presence of the Sierra Leone delegation, Gen. Bakut said, is also to further reinforce the confidence of the NPFL [National

Patriotic Front of Liberia] in the security of the border areas and ensure a smooth (?dispatch) of ECOMOG troops to the area.

The members of the delegation which arrived in Monrovia on Wednesday [4 December], included the principal secretary of the Sierra Leonean ministry of defense, (Mr. Sabeyo) and some senior military officers.

Nigeria**Babangida Receives Libyan 'Special Envoy' 5 Dec***AB0512191091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 5 Dec 91*

[Text] The OAU chairman, President Ibrahim Babangida, has said that the United States and Britain should respect Libya's sovereignty. They can also allow the due process of the country's laws to be followed in the case of two of her citizens accused by them involving the blowing up of an American airliner over Lockerbie, Scotland. General Babangida was speaking with a special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, Dr. (Ahmad Sherif), who called at Dodan Barracks today to present Libya's position on the issue as well as to seek OAU intervention.

President Babangida said that their refusal to recognize and respect Libya's sovereignty in dealing with their request for the extradition of the two men, would be against international law and United Nations charter. He pledged that the OAU would explore ways of encouraging a peaceful resolution of the dispute. The president is expected to meet the OAU secretary general, Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim, tomorrow to discuss a formal response to the Libyan request for OAU mediation.

The Libyan envoy said that the country fears that the United States and Britain might be planning a repeat of the 1983 [as heard] military action by the U.S. against her. Dr. (Sherif) said his country was ready to accept international arbitration on the dispute.

Debt Rescheduling Accord Signed With Sweden 3 Dec*AB0612100091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 3 Dec 91*

[Excerpt] Nigeria today in Lagos signed a rescheduling agreement with the Government of Sweden. The agreement is the third in the series of such negotiations since 1987. The minister of finance and economic development, Alhaji Abubakar Alhaji, signed on behalf of the Federal Government while the Swedish ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Goran Zetterqvist, initialled it for his country.

The total amount being rescheduled in the present agreement is more than \$227,000. The first two agreements were signed in 1987 and 1989. [passage omitted]

Senegal

Comoran Students Take Comoran Ministers Hostage

AB0812180291 Paris AFP in English 1745 GMT
8 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar, Dec 8 (AFP)—Comoran students in Dakar said Sunday that they had taken hostage a second minister of their island Republic in a bid to try to obtain arrears in study grants.

The students said they had also seized two limousines provided by the Senegal Government for the Comoran delegation to a meeting of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, as well as six Senegalese motorcycle outriders—and their machines, a Senegalese army officer and a protocol official.

The students told AFP they were holding the Comoran minister of state [as received] for foreign affairs, Said Hassan Said Hachim, in the Comoros consulate.

They have since Friday been holding hostage the minister for Islamic affairs, Ahmad Soilihi, as well as the Comoran ambassador, Yahaya Djamadar, and a Comoran cameraman.

They said that despite the kidnappings they had still not received any assurances on when they would be paid student grants outstanding for the past 19 months. In response, they closed the gates of the consulate compound and lay down on the ground to prevent the vehicles leaving.

"We call on the president of the republic, and hereby inform our families that we are ready to stick this out to the end, even to shed our blood if we have to," said one of the Comoran students.

The Comoros are an archipelago in the Indian Ocean, and constitute an Islamic Republic.

Students Release Comoran Foreign Minister

AB0912140091 Paris AFP in French 1157 GMT
9 Dec 91

[Text] Dakar, 9 Dec (AFP)—Comoran students in Dakar this morning released Mr. Said Hassan Said Hachim, the Comoran minister of foreign affairs, who they had been holding since yesterday morning in the premises of the Consulate of Comoros, after forcing him to sign a "pact," the students told AFP. According to the "pact," the minister undertook to find a solution to their problems before tomorrow evening, they said.

The minister was expected to participate this morning in the official opening of the sixth summit of the Islamic Conference Organization. Meanwhile, the students said they were still holding Islamic Affairs Minister Haj Ahmad Soilihi, and Ambassador Yahaya Djamadar since the evening of Friday, 6 December. They are demanding airline tickets for seven of their colleagues who finished their studies last year, the payment of their

scholarships which have been in arrears for 19 months, and access to university services in Senegal.

The students reasserted their determination to pursue their action to the end "whatever the cost may be," and called on their families and other Comoran students worldwide to support them. Yesterday, the students appealed to the Comoran head of state to attend to their plight. There are 117 Comoran students in Senegal.

Sierra Leone

German Evangelist's Crusade Draws Large Turnout

AB0712110491 Paris AFP in English 0957
7 Dec 91

[Text] Freetown, Dec 7 (AFP)—A German evangelist whose presence in Nigeria caused bloody intercommunal rioting in October has attracted nearly two and a half million people to his "crusade" here in the past few days, a senior official of the Council of Churches in Sierra Leone (CCSL) said.

The CCSL, which groups all Christian denominations in the country, "is utterly shocked with the huge turnout" to hear Reinhard Bonnke preach, the official said Friday, adding that he believed it indicated the strength of religious faith in the country.

In mid-October, Bonnke's arrival in the Nigerian town of Kano sparked massacres setting Christians against Muslims that left eight dead and 34 wounded.

Thousands of people have been flocking to the Siaka Stevens stadium here since Bonnke arrived Tuesday to hear the evangelist's four hours of preaching interspersed with healings and gospel songs each evening, the CCSL official said. Highlights of the ceremony is the apparent healing of the sick, blind and lame. [sentence as received]

Togo

Radio Reviews France's Stand in Political 'Crisis'

AB0612190391 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1230 GMT 6 Dec 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Concerning the crisis that Togolese political practitioners are called upon to manage, there is a misunderstanding generated by some sort of incomprehension of the French military cooperation policy, which has created a lot of resentment from many of our compatriots toward France. There is, therefore the need for explanation because certain people, including some in Togo, where France has a lot of friends, had wished for a French military intervention in the crisis that our country is going through. It must be recalled that right

from the beginning of the crisis, France was very active and increased its contacts with political authorities of the country.

In fact, the aim of the French Government was quite clear: to obtain an appeasement to arrive at a reasonable compromise. By this approach, Paris wants to explain to all the political factions that its main concern is the survival of democracy, and that this cannot happen in a climate of violence. This explains the frantic and active contacts of the French ambassador to Togo with the president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, and Prime Minister Joseph Koffigoh. What is essential for France is that the movement toward democracy quickly resumes and that Togo moves toward scheduled elections. This process should not be interrupted as it is these elections that will enable Togolese to reach a peaceful settlement. In any case, France remained vigilant in the crisis situation prevailing in Togo, first of all, to ensure the security of the French community and, secondly, to ensure that our country does not quit democracy.

Incidentally, the French head of state recently declared that France will unreservedly side with countries that have embarked on the path to democracy, each according to its own rhythm and in accordance with the path they chose. Whatever the case may be, in the opinion of Paris, democracy can only be built in concord

and therefore through compromise among all sides. It cannot survive without national consensus.

Life Reportedly 'Returning to Normal in Lome'

*AB0612203791 Lome Voix de la Nouvelle Marche
Network in French 1900 GMT 6 Dec 91*

[Text] Life is returning to normal in Lome after the bloody events of 3 December. Banking institutions finally opened their doors to the public until this afternoon at 1400. Thus, several civil servants were able to collect their salaries. Others can get theirs tomorrow, from 0900 to 1100.

The resumption of work in the public administration, however, was slow coming around as several civil servants preferred to go to the banks. This is quite understandable since many of them who were forced to live on meager reserves for one week had an urgent need to find money and get more supplies.

In all, the appeal made yesterday by Prime Minister Koffigoh for a general resumption of work was somewhat heeded, and nobody, for the moment, wants to link the office absenteeism to the major opposition parties' call for a general strike. For now, the head of government is seeking suitable candidates to constitute the provisional government announced 3 December.

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